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Column One

BY
David Courtney

THE skilled analyst of current affairs is in the position of an old-fashioned nerve specialist. He can diagnose the trouble without much difficulty and having done so can give a certificate of insanity. Some of the most celebrated of our politico-psychanalysts will be meeting in Bermuda next month and there is no reason to suppose that they will be much better equipped to prescribe a remedy for the world's mounting neurosis than the old-fashioned nerve specialist was for his unbalanced patient. There is no shock treatment known to them capable of casting out the devil of Korea, Cambodia, Vietnam and Viet-Nam, Formosa, East Germany, Egypt, Persia, and no Freudian science capable of delving into the hidden origins of political disequilibrium in France and Italy. There will need to be the exercise of considerable genius at Bermuda if the outcome is to be better than one more equivalent of a certificate of insanity.

Too often, of course, proposed remedies are themselves part of the neurosis, or at any rate an irritant. Much, for example, has been expected of the Strasbourg plan for the unification of Western Europe into a multi-lingual, multi-cultural, multi-sovereign United States, which was intended to rid the international nerve system of the restlessness caused by Franco-German rivalries. But at the same time, it was intended to serve as a means of re-arming Germany. At any rate, E.D.C. was set up as one of the twin pillars of the United Nations, the other being the Schuman coal and steel community, so that, in effect, German militarism, however unlike the old form of German militarism, and however much imbued with the western, Catholic philosophy of Dr. Adenauer, was set up as a means of creating the obsolete Franco-German suspicions which have been created by German militarism. The sponsor of this remarkable experiment in political "shock treatment" should not be surprised by what looks like failure. E.D.C. is far off and a United States of Europe is still more remote. The angry dispersal of the Council of Europe at Strasbourg on Wednesday, without its having put together an agreed "European policy" for consideration by the Bermuda specialists, hurts nothing because there was nothing in its power to hurt.

In any case, the nervous disorders of the world vary and mount so rapidly that the calling of the Bermuda meeting may, by the time the heads of State come together, mean less than the calling of the madmen who have revealed themselves in the meanwhile. Korea, of course, is a conspicuous example. There has been plain madness there, and no amount of the madmen will do. East Germany is another conspicuous example. In both instances, the Bermuda specialists are likely to put forward mutually contradictory diagnoses and, of course, to suggest conflicting remedies, the effect of which may be productive of serious neurosis at Bermuda itself. For that matter, it begins to look as if one at least of the three Bermuda specialists will be directly representing the main nervous disorder of Europe—will be, indeed, a projection of that nervous disorder. Even if it should not be Mr. Mayer, the defeated Premier of France, who will speak at Bermuda for his country, it will, nevertheless, be a stop-gap Premier raised to brief and uncertain authority.

The fault may lie in the fact that Bermuda, like Strasbourg, NATO, MEDO and the rest, overlooks its own particular neurosis while assuming the right to apply remedies to other neuroses. Perhaps, indeed, the cooperative search for cause and cure which was the original intention of the United Nations is still a better risk than the various, limited organizations, assemblies and alliances that have sprung up—many of them, contrary to the spirit of UN and perhaps to its Charter—outside the walls of UN. Fundamentally, the world body is the most reasonable institution for the spread of international health yet devised. If it has done less well than it should, the fault lies not in itself but in the failure of the Powers to do their duty by it. One day, we shall realize the value of UN; and then, perhaps, we shall discover, and receive something better than the old-fashioned nerve specialist's certificate of insanity.

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FRIDAY,
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East German Industry Idle; Workers Bargain

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuters). — Workers are idle in large sections of East German industry while they bargain with the Communist Government for better conditions, reports from official East German sources showed today.

Negotiating goes on while Soviet troops are stationed outside factory gates.

Conditions in many East German towns—in their ninth day of Soviet martial law—are returning to normal although food is short.

The East German Cabinet announced that 25 persons had been killed and 875 injured during the riots last week, the East German news agency, ADN said.

ADN said the casualty figures were given to the Cabinet by State Security Minister Wilhelm Zaisser.

The announcement said, "four policemen were murdered, two civilians who were not demonstrating, and 19 demonstrators were killed."

"Injured were 191 policemen, 61 non-demonstrating civilians and 126 demonstrators."

Facts given for the first time by official East German sources today showed that the strikes and riots had spread from East Berlin to the provinces with the speed of a prairie fire, and that the temper of the industrial workers in some places is still causing the Government uneasiness.

It has called for a mass rally in East Berlin tomorrow afternoon to demonstrate "the support of measures for improving the population's living standards."

Instructions for the rally said: "By taking part in the demonstration you will prove your confidence in the East German Government, in the working people and in peace."

It was a similar assembly on June 16 which exploded into an anti-Communist protest march and the following day's anti-Government violence.

The East German Government has been accused of having moved out of sight, but refugees arriving in West Berlin report that they are near enough at hand to quash any incipient revolution without delay.

(Reuters, UP)

Labour M.P.'s Protest Soviet Action in Berlin

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters). — Over 60 Labour Members of Parliament today protested to the Soviet Government against the way in which its military occupation forces were used to suppress East German workers.

The signatories, who include the leading Labour MP, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, said that the workers to organize, strike and demonstrate against grievances have always been recognized as a right of man.

They said that the Soviet troops against unarmed workers who went on strike against working conditions, which your own military representatives regarded as unjust and afterwards corrected, is offensive to trade union opinions throughout the world. It is a blot on your Government.

Capital Gets Power After 24-Hour Cuts; Shimshon Strike Still On

Jerusalem POST Staff
After 24 hours of power cuts which paralyzed industry in Jerusalem, hampered essential services, and caused discomfort in thousands of homes, the generators at the Shimshon cement plant resumed the supply of current to the Capital at 4 p.m. yesterday, and in some parts an hour later. The Jerusalem Labour Council prevailed on the Shimshon workers, striking since noon on Wednesday, to continue manning the generators.

The labourers are continuing to strike for payment of May wages, which amount to IL35,000.

At a meeting between the Shimshon management and representatives of the local Histadrut, the management claimed that it was negotiating with the Government for conversion of its Sterling assets into Israeli currency, and this had delayed payment.

The Jerusalem Labour Council offered a loan of IL10,000 to pay off some of the debts under the Shimshon's finances were settled.

The Jerusalem Electric Corporation informed the Palestine Electric Corporation of the impending stoppage at Shimshon at noon on Wednesday, and requested its aid to compensate for the 25 per cent electricity cut.

Deficiency Covered
"Disturbances were immediately given to make arrangements enabling the maximum increase of supply to Jerusalem, and indeed we succeeded in making good the deficiency to a great extent," the P.E.C. informed the Jerusalem Post yesterday.

Mr. A. Singer, manager of the J.E.C., confirmed that the sister company had co-operated as much as possible, but that their united efforts could not overcome the deficiency caused by the Shimshon strike.

Israel Paper On Arab Violations For U.N. Members

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — Israel is to circulate to all delegations a document giving "consolidated" and "checked" particulars of the depredations caused by Arab marauders, mostly from Jordan, during the past 18 months.

Ambassador Abba Eban announced today.

He said that this course was chosen, rather than an appeal to the Security Council, in order to try to get governments, particularly those of the U.S. and the U.K., which have special influence in the area, to bring pressure to bear on the Jordan Government to stop this infiltration.

The Israel Government, Mr. Eban stated, put high priority on moves such as the recent approaches to the diplomatic representatives of the U.S. and Britain in Tel Aviv to obtain their good offices in this matter.

"We need diplomatic reinforcements from the two Western Governments," he added.

Two Other Methods
He also mentioned two other methods of stopping infiltration, agreement between local commanders and top-level agreements. The former was stressed as a short time ago, he pointed out, but since its signature there had been no diminution in the number of marauders from Jordan.

A high-level meeting between Israel and Jordan Governments had been suggested by General William Riley and accepted by Israel's Minister of Defense, Mr. Moshe Sharett.

He gave the following facts and figures relating to Arab attacks along the Israel border: In 1952 there were 3,742 incidents, nearly all of them along the border with Jordan. Fifty-nine Israeli citizens had been killed, 300 abducted, 74 wounded and 1,400 taken into custody.

There were 874 cases of theft, 43 of robbery with violence, 1,385 attempted thefts and 283 attacks on the Israel army.

146 Armed Clashes
From January 1, to the middle of June, there were 146 armed clashes, again mostly on the Jordan border. Israeli citizens had been killed, 48 wounded and 123 abducted. There were six murders, six cases of kidnapping, seven of rape, 146 armed clashes, 14 robberies, 504 thefts and 118 attempted thefts.

Infiltration had mounted sharply during June, Mr. Eban said. Wherever Arab governments had agreed to halt infiltration, it had been halted, he stated. In March 1953, there had been only one case of infiltration from Syria, ten from the Lebanon and 87 from Egypt and 121 from Jordan.

He said that the Lebanese had signed agreements to prevent infiltration. This was the reason, Mr. Eban declared, why the Israel Government was anxious to obtain the good offices of the U.S. and Britain to bring pressure on Jordan to sign a similar agreement.

(ISA, UP)

U.S. Zionists Anxious Over Arming of Arabs

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — American Zionists expressed concern today over a new report that the U.S. has decided to grant arms to some Arab nations, but responsible U.S. officials termed the report premature.

The American Zionist Council issued a statement opposing any arms shipments to the Arab States until they make peace with Israel.

The Council referred to a report originating in Washington several days ago referring to the policy of arming individual Arab nations under separate bilateral Mutual Security agreements.

Government officials said that the report was misleading in that it concerned a possibility, but described it as a decision.

The Zionist Council today urged that military assistance to the Arab States be limited to defence-supporting installations such as airports, harbours and roads.

Riley Farewell Message

In a farewell message to the Chairman and members of the Delegations of the four Mixed Armistice Commissions, issued by the U.N. last night, General Riley expressed his sincere appreciation for the cooperation and support which they had extended to him in carrying out their common task.

He announced that Major General Vagon Ben-Nuri will assume his duties on Saturday, and hoped that the members of the M.A.C.'s would give him the same loyal support that was given to him in order to enable Major-General Ben-Nuri to carry out his duties.

The departure of General Riley has been postponed to 9:30 this morning.

M.A.C. MEETING OFF
The regular meeting of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission which was scheduled for yesterday has been postponed until next week, the Near East Arab Broadcasting Station announced yesterday.

NEHRU URGES U.N. SESSION ON KOREA

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuters). — Indian Prime Minister Nehru today urged the immediate convening of the U.N. General Assembly to consider the Korean armistice situation arising from President Rhee's opposition to an armistice.

Mr. Nehru said that the Assembly should give directions for future U.N. armistice policy.

Describing South Korea's President Syngman Rhee's release of anti-Communist North Korean prisoners as a "breach of the prisoner of war agreement," Nehru asked, "Who controls the situation in Korea: Syngman Rhee or the U.N. Command?"

Cairo Not Optimistic On Suez Mediation

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — A Government spokesman said last night that Egypt was not hopeful about mediation efforts by India and Pakistan to settle the dispute with Britain over the Suez Canal Zone.

"With all due respect to the close friendship tying Indians and Pakistanis with Egyptians, Egypt is not optimistic about a speedy solution to the Anglo-Egyptian problem through mediation," he said.

Egyptians must depend on themselves first and foremost to convince the British they are gaining nothing by staying in the Suez, the spokesman said. "On the occasion of the visit of Nehru and Ali, we should draw a lesson from the struggle of India and Pakistan for freedom," he said.

Israel is 'Faci'
Mr. Nehru said in reply to questions here today that India would not solve the Arab-Israel problem. He said India followed a uniform policy recognizing facts whether in China, Israel or elsewhere.

"Nothing would please me more than to see a solution of the Arab refugee problem, which is a explosive factor preventing any normality in the Middle East," he added.

Christie to Die As Insanity Plea Fails

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters). — John Christie, self-confessed strangler of seven women, was sentenced to death here today on the single charge of murdering his wife, Ethel.

The jury of nine men and three women took one hour and 21 minutes to reach their verdict which rejected the plea of insanity.

Justice Frenchemore told the jury that undoubtedly Christie had murdered his wife. He added that the insanity plea, the sole defence, needed careful consideration. "It is not enough for a person to say, when he has no other defence, 'I was mad when I did it.'"

Claims Client Mad
Defence counsel Derek Curtis-Bennett 18 his summing up, asked the jury what sane man could strangle women and have intercourse with them after their death, and keep a collection of public hairs. No sane man could leave bodies in his house as Christie had done, he insisted.

Mrs. Christie's murder was "the best of the cases to show a motiveless, purposeless killing of the one person he liked," he said.

Attorney General Sir Lionel Heald prosecuted.

Steady Fall in Imports, Rise in Exports Seen by Saphir

HAIFA, Thursday. — Israel's overseas trade during the last two years has shown a steady fall in imports, compared with an increase in exports, the Communications Minister, Mr. J. Saphir, told the Public Port Advisory Council, which met here this morning.

The cargo turnover in our ports during 1952 totalled 1.5 million tons and fell to 1.35 million tons in 1953. Mr. Saphir thought that it would remain constant at 1.5 million tons during the next two years.

The ports' cargo-handling capacity had been increased during the past two years, and would exceed two million tons by 1954 when the new quays in Haifa Port and the Kishon Harbour would be completed. This would cover our total needs and would ensure smooth and orderly operation in the Port. Mr. Saphir said that efforts were being made to complete the first stage of the Kishon project this year.

3 Quays Built
Three quays and a 50-dunam free zone for goods in transit have been built, and the Ministry is awaiting suitable offers for operating the Harbour service.

The Minister announced that in compliance with the Government's decision, Tel Aviv and Jaffa ports would be merged to ensure the full exploitation of their capacities, but no basic investment would be made.

At the same time, steps are being taken for greater efficiency in the Railway to increase, and cheaper freight traffic. He pointed to the improvement and saving in port management and operation that had followed the

Rhee Warned Split in U.N. Means Communist Victory

S. Korean Leader Held For Favouring Truce

SEOUL, Thursday (UP). — The Security of the largest opposition party to President Syngman Rhee was arrested by the South Korean Government today for openly declaring he was in favour of a truce with the Communists under U.N. proposals.

Chough Pyung Ok, 59, educated at Columbia University in New York, was reported as being held incommunicado in a private residence somewhere in Seoul under police guard.

The Secretary-General of the Democratic National Party had said on Tuesday in a press conference that he advocated operating with the U.N. to obtain an armistice in Korea. "We do not want to commit national suicide," he had declared.

That same night Chough was severely beaten by what he called "pro-Government hoodlums."

Later, the opposition leader was branded "traitorous" by a rally of Rhee's Liberal Party, which demanded that Chough be deported.

Rhee's Government today turned down a request by the National Assembly that the Premier and his Ministers clarify the latest developments in the truce negotiations and the release of non-Communist prisoners of war.

The Government notified the Assembly that the Ministers concerned would not be able to comply with the request as they have to remain in Seoul for a Cabinet meeting on Saturday.

Italian Socialists Want Election Law Scrapped

ROME, Thursday (Reuters). — Italy's new Parliament opened today with the left wing making it clear that it intended to press hard on Premier Alcide De Gasperi's centre coalition.

The first formal sessions of both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate brought minor victories for the Christian Democrat leaders of the Centre Bloc—election of their candidates as Presidents in both Houses.

As soon as the election of office-holders was completed, leaving Socialist leader Pietro Nenni, whose 70 Deputies in the Chamber are backed by 1.5 million votes asked the House for an urgent debate on abrogation of the Government's new electoral law. This provision that the vote in a general election is entitled to an automatic two-third majority of the seats in the Lower House.

Laniel Expected To End French Crisis

PARIS, Thursday (UP). — Strong hopes for a quick end to the record French Cabinet crisis were expressed here today as the fall into line behind little-known Moderate Conservative Joseph Laniel as next Premier.

The wealthy Normandy textile manufacturer will go before the National Assembly for endorsement on an independent ticket tomorrow morning.

Most of the French press predicted that he would probably succeed in ending the 36-day crisis and give France its 19th post-war Government. All of the seven major non-Communist Socialist political groups endorsed Laniel in varying degrees.

Amman Talks On U.K. Help Reported

Wednesday night's talks in Amman between General Sir Cameron Nicholson, Commander British Middle East Land Forces, Brigadier John Glubb, Arab Legion Commander, and Jordan Prime Minister Fawzi Mulki were a continuation of the Anglo-Jordan defence talks which began a fortnight ago with the visit of General Richard Hull, British Middle East Chief of Staff, "A-Diffa" said yesterday.

HUSSEIN TO BAGHDAD
King Hussein of Jordan is leaving Amman tomorrow for a three-day state visit to his cousin, King Faisal of Iraq. Radio Ramallah announced last night.

U.S. Sends Secret Note to S. Korea

SEOUL, Thursday. — President Eisenhower's personal representative arrived in Korea tonight with a final "save the truce" offer to Syngman Rhee and promptly warned that a split between the U.S. and South Korea would hand victory to the Communists.

PLEDGE TO FREE NO MORE POW'S

SEOUL, KOREA, Thursday (UP). — General Wen Yong Duk, President Rhee's principal aide, said today: "We will not release any more prisoners of war."

Wen, Former Marshal General of Korea who ordered troops to help 37,000 non-Communist North Korean F.W.'s break out of prison camps, stated he had turned over control of the camps to American guards.

"We will not make any further trouble," he had declared. "We will not release any more prisoners of war," he added.

Korea Objective Achieved—Clark

TOKYO, Thursday (UP). — Gen. Mark Clark said today that the U.N. had achieved its original objective in Korea by throwing the Communists out of the North. He said that the U.N. was striving for the "ultimate goal" of an armistice and a united Korea.

In his war anniversary message to the U.N. forces, Gen. Clark indirectly denied President Syngman Rhee's contention that the U.N. had had as its objective the uniting of Korea by military force. He said that the U.N. had achieved its objective by throwing the Communists out of the North.

He concluded with an appeal that "all of us in the U.N. Command reaffirm our respect for each other's independence in our united strength and our faith in the principles for which we fought."

The Communists also claimed victory on what they called "the third anniversary of the Korean people's uprising against American aggression."

Felking Radio broadcast a message from Chinese Commander Peng Teh-Huai to his North Korean counterpart, Marshal Kim Il Sung, offering "congratulations" and predicting that President Rhee's "frantic efforts to prevent an armistice" will, in the end, prove an utter failure, as they did in the past.

The South Koreans disclosed today that they have prepared an anti-India campaign with posters and slogans ready for any landing of Indian troops for prisoner supervision. (UP, Reuters)

Soviet Writer Urges Russians To Fight Narrow Nationalism

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuters). — Soviet writer P. N. Fedoseyev in an article in "Communist," the magazine of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union Communist Party today called for a resolute struggle against "the survival of chauvinism and nationalism."

Mr. Fedoseyev said, "The person who bows before the bourgeois West cannot be a Soviet patriot. He is a traitor to the Soviet people and to the culture of foreign lands."

Referring to the case of the nine Moscow doctors, most of them Jews, who were suddenly arrested and then released, he attacked the "contemptible adventurists and renegades who have tried many times to incite feelings of national enmity," and stressed the importance of a national policy for the Soviet Union.

He said that the ideas of "surviving elements of capitalism" are more easily worked into national questions, for here they can be especially finely masked and frequently offered under the flag of patriotism and national traditions.

Mr. Fedoseyev cited shortcomings in the conduct of national policy towards the Ukrainians leading to the "dismissal" of L. G. Melnikov as First Secretary of the Communist Party there.



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Finland's Reconstruction

By ANDREW BOYD

Green Gold and Granite. By Wendy Hall, Pariah, London, 190 pp. 17/6.

One's first impression of "Green Gold and Granite" is of yet another charmingly produced travel book; but in fact the author, Wendy Hall, has given us a serious and interesting study of Finland and its people.

The green gold is the forest which covers most of the country and from which much of its wealth is derived: most of the rural houses, for instance, are built of wood, and timber and wood pulp provide nine-tenths of its exports. The country stands on granite and the Finns, who live closer to nature than most Western European people, leave huge outcrops in the middle of their city squares or at the sides of blocks of flats and offices as a reminder of the natural roots from whence they are sprung.

There is, too, a hint of granite in the Finnish character which has been brought out increasingly by the necessity for resisting the threats to Finland's independence made by Sweden and Tsarist and Soviet Russia; most of all perhaps by the tremendous challenge of post-war reconstruction which has demanded a sustained industrial effort on the part of the whole Finnish people for the past eight years.

It may be true that, as one of her most prominent politicians has said, "Finland has a way of falling on her feet like a cat"; but more than good fortune was needed to overcome the crushing burden of resettling half a million refugees — almost one-eighth of the whole population — who had previously lived in the areas ceded to Russia after the Russo-Finnish war of 1918-20, and to deliver on time reparations

amounting to some 10 per cent of the country's total exports during the period. It is a pity that Miss Hall does not go into detail on this latter point, since it is a most interesting episode in the country's economic history which has resulted in Finland's becoming industrialised virtually against her own better judgment.

If the Finns' solution to hard work has been indispensable in keeping their country's head above water during the past few years, so equally has their apparently contradictory characteristic of living for the present, since a position of precarious independence between East and West would be undesirable to those of less philosophic temperament. All shades of opinion are reflected in Finnish political life, from Conservative to Communist; but the curious thing is that the power of the extreme left has steadily declined since the war, hastened by an investigation undertaken in 1948 into the State police which revealed that it was largely composed of out-and-out Communists, some of them former convicts, and which resulted in the forced resignation of the Minister of the Interior.

One would have been interested to know why the U.S.S.R. permitted this situation to develop in a way directly opposite to that in Czechoslovakia; but Miss Hall does not venture an explanation. It does, however, seem to indicate that the majority party's policy of opposition to Communism within their own borders and cooperation with Communists outside them is the right one in the circumstances, and that if it is pursued with determination and correctness, the Finns may succeed in balancing indefinitely on their political tightrope. On Miss Hall's showing they certainly deserve to be allowed to do so.

FREEDOM IN EDUCATION

B'nai Menechem (In the Eyes of an Educator). By Zvi Zohar, Sifriat Poalim, Tel Aviv, 294 pp.

At a time when the deep problems of our education have been diverted into an argument about symbols, the appearance of a book of this sort can have the effect of bringing those responsible for Israel's education to a consideration of some fundamentals. For in its essence, this work is an appeal in the spirit of the great leaders of the modern world's educational movements, from Rousseau and Pestalozzi to Dewey, Freud and Makarenko, to guarantee the rights of a free, human, healthy childhood to every child.

The book is arranged in two parallel sections: on the one hand, excerpts from literature, and on the other, following each selection, comments and analysis. Some of the material saw light in the "Afikim" Educational Quarterly of which the author is editor; much was collected in connection with his seminar lectures to teachers, as illustrations to these progressive educational practices, of which Dr. Zohar has been one of the most unflinching exponents.

What are the problems attacked? They are: corporal punishment (Is every corner of our education and public free from this scourge?), lack of understanding of children (how adults always forget they were children!), the emotional wounds of childhood, the need to "honour childhood" (difficult children, talented ones), and education (Tomorrow is Too Late!), and the specific problem of Jewish children among gentiles.

Star witnesses, are some of the world's greatest: Maupassant comes out in defence of the "fatherless" boy, Tolstoy tells of

his dread of punishment, Chagall of his boredom with school, for he wanted to paint, only to paint; Churchill and General "Carlton" confess the deficiencies of their upper class schooling; from Bret Hartle come parts of that wonderful story, "Nightmare" from Rieckard's "Tribute" cycle, the exposure of Catholic schools. But especially commendable are the numerous sources from Jewish and Hebrew writers, such as Bialik's unforgettable autobiography, the warm Dr. Korchak's "Just a child a few hours and already ten," Grunwald's "Shmashel Melitser," Shmaryahu Levin, Max Brod, Heine, Freud, Sholomsky. Every reader can add as many preferences of his own from memories of childhood, and probably more, from his own personal experience.

And for those who still have a nostalgia for the good old school days or the old principles anywhere, let's take up Y. Ch. Brenner's banner, in one of his seminal articles in "Haapoel Hatai" (The New Hebrew school need not be built on the basis of the Heder's religious charm. What we need as foundations are: air, freedom, labour...)

DOV VARDI

Poet At Home

Bialik Yom — in Bialik in Everyday Life. By Haim Glikberg. Dvir, Tel Aviv, 178 pp.

Mr. Glikberg, a noted painter, became Bialik's friend and confidant when the Bard settled in Tel Aviv in the late '20s.

The book (a reprint from the first edition published nearly 15 years ago) is a collection of notes on Bialik's everyday occupations — the author even goes with the poet to the barber's — interspersed with pertinent remarks on famous writers; illustrated by Glikberg. S.S.



MORDECHAI TEMKIN: SKETCH OF A YOUNG MAN
From the current exhibition at the Artists' House, Jerusalem
(review on page six)

Around The Bookshops

HEBREW

It has always been a delight to listen to Justice S. Z. Cheslin of the Israel Supreme Court, reminding over Kof Yisrael on courtroom scenes. A keen observer, Mr. Cheslin has an admirable delivery and a marked gift for basic analysis. Add to that his rich background in Jewish lore and his classic Hebrew, and you have all reasons for expecting his "Dmuyot Mibet Hahilshat" (Courtroom Sketches, Massada, IL2.500) to be both instructive and entertaining.

"Sefer Ha'Ahim" (Two Brothers, Massada, IL2.500) is now in its third edition. The new Jewish family, rooted in the land, emerges from the letters of Ephraim and Zvi Guber, both of whom fell in the Wcr of Liberation. This volume is not only a shining document (according to the "Jewish Frontiers" for April), but a real contribution to the understanding of Israel as seen from within. "Im Hahabim" (With the Boys), written by Rivka Guber, the mother, will appear on Tammuz 21 (July 4), marking the fifth anniversary of Zvi's death. "K. Zetnik" (Bet Habubot) (Dolbe House, Dvir IL2.100) has had an extraordinarily high circulation, and we are informed that an English edition of this story of the European catastrophe, is to be published by Shmuel and Schuster, New York. "Haver Artur" (Comrade Artur, Newman, IL2.500) is the story of the life of S. M. Zigelbaum, Bundist leader, who committed suicide in a London ghetto rising.

Saturday morning at ten is the hour of the musical games over Kof Yisrael, organized by Alon Schmuckler and Yitzhak Shimon. This popular diversion has not appeared in book form as "Ridles Musical" or Musical Ridles (Massada, IL2.500).

From Bygone Days: "Kivrei Hamagidim Mi-Dubnov" (Writing by the "Prince of Dubnov"), edited by Eliezer Steinman and published in two volumes by Knesset, will be welcomed by the many admirers of Magid's parables. Asher Barash recalls an interesting period of his life in Galicia in "Pirkei Dor" (Massada, IL2.400), while D. Berkovitch tells of Sholem Aicheim and his contemporaries in his "Rishonim Kivnei Adam" (Classics as Human Beings, Dvir, IL2.500), a Bialik Prize winner.

"Emek Aseret Hatmarim" (The Vale of the Ten Palms, Massada, IL2.500) by M. Miflev, in Massada, IL2.500, is a Temple Period, picturing the political ferment of the masses on

TRANSLATIONS

New translations include Ignazio Silone's first novel since his return from exile. A. S. Makarenko, Russian writer and educationalist, whose "Pedagogic Poem" made a deep and lasting impression a decade and a half ago, now follows up with "Dignity at Midgdim" (Flaga Over Towers, Shimon, IL2.500). He deals again with the problem of educating delinquent youth for their own benefit and for that of society.

Israel Effros, the Hebrew poet living in New York, continues "Shakespeare translation with 'Timon of Athens, Dvir, IL2.500'. 'Sippurei Melekh' (The Story of a King, Karim, IL2.500) are the memoirs of the Duke of Windsor. 'Avshalom Ben' (My Son, My Son, Kivim, IL2.500) is a novel by Howard Spring, and Great Claves tells the story of "Fishbone" (De Witt in the original Finnish, Am Oved, IL2.500), the small town boy, whose antics keep you laughing.

"Derekh Shel Aphar" (Dust Trail, Am Oved, IL2.700) is the second book written by M. Tabib, the Lebanese writer, who has taken as his subjects incidents in the War of Liberation and the wave of mass immigration.

For Younger Readers: "Imma M'aspeh Od" (More Tales by Mother, Parparim, IL2.750), edited by Yitzhak Avnon, is a book of legends for the young, culled from all peoples and languages.

Yacov Fichman presents "Yossi Bagalil" (Yossi in Galilee, IL2.500), and "Ayelet Haemek" (Garden of the Emek, IL2.400), both published by Massada. The story of a scientific expedition, which goes out to find a book written by S. M. Zigelbaum, is told by J. J. Tudeux in "Bantusul" (City in the Deep, Amihai, IL2.500). This book has won a French Academy award. Irwin Dunai stimulates the spirit of daring in his "Adventures of a Young Sailor" (both Strang invites us to an intimate view of his life in his autobiography "Giguel Hayyim" (Amihai, IL2.450). Doyle is back with "Hakira B'adom" (A Study in Scarlet), published by Shimon; "Shmaryahu Levin" (Shmaryahu, IL2.500), published by El Hamaayan, IL2.500; and also takes us for a deep plunge into his Legend of Atlantis. Future.

Am Oved has commissioned the

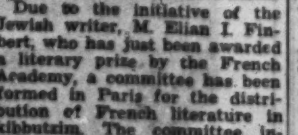
Life and Letters

Flinders Petrie Centenary

The centenary of Sir William M. Flinders Petrie, the great archaeologist, was celebrated at University College, London, last week. He was born on June 3, 1853 and died in his 90th year on July 28, 1942 in Jerusalem where he and his wife were buried. Petrie has been described as the founder of scientific archaeology, and his methods in Egypt and the Middle East which he first applied in 1890, at the age of 37.

French Books for Kibbutzim: Due to the initiative of the Jewish writer, M. Elia F. Finbert, who has just been awarded a literary prize by the French Academy, a committee has been formed in Paris for the distribution of French literature in kibbutzim. The committee includes such celebrities as Dumas, Maupassant, Leconte de Lins.

Stamp of the Week



Hungary is a country which issues stamps as gay and extraordinary as the dances of her gipsies.

This one shows a hare racing away at top speed. If you are fond of wild animals you will appreciate the very natural way in which the artist has drawn his fast-moving subject. The set includes, too, an other hunting scene, a hedgehog and a stag. The full set costs 7/6d. in London. But you can get a part-set of five for 9/6.

London Express Service

AN AMERICAN PANORAMA

The American Approach to Foreign Policy. By Dexter Perkins. Harvard, Cambridge, 203 pp. \$3.75.

What's Right With America. Edited by Frederick Unger, New York, 203 pp. \$3.50.

What may come of Mr. Dulles' recent mission? Citizens and commentators alike are anxiously seeking clues to peace in an uncertain future, and these books will contribute much to their hopes and understanding.

Professor Perkins of the University of Rochester, is a historian, not a prophet, but by analyzing the American "approach" he helps us to look behind the headlines. Lecturing at the University of Uppsala, Sweden, he used his broad knowledge and his facts skilfully to confront the key problems as seen by Europeans.

The result is a thoroughly sane and critical treatment of "American Imperialism" which does equal justice to economic and moral factors. From a close "look at the record," as Mr. Dulles used to say, the United States emerges as the whole, not without fault, but with honour.

Professor Perkins ventures a tentative "cyclical theory," that there has been a rhythm in the American public mood with

regard to foreign affairs; that this rhythm may have a connection with the movements of the business cycle. His moral is: "Those who work to moderate the swings of the economic pendulum may well be working for world peace as well."

The concluding chapter tackles the problem of Asia with a balanced critique of "the moralistic bent of American diplomacy" on the one hand, and the "relatively recent and somewhat naive nationalism," on the other. But one is puzzled by his statement that the American government in the Near East, because of Zionist pressures, could not "take precisely the stand in support of the United Nations which it has recently taken in Korea." The analogy is far-fetched, and reverses the facts, since the Arabs were the aggressors in attacking the U.N. decision to establish the State of Israel.

Mr. Unger's anthology is lively and representative, illustrating well Professor Perkins' Tocquevillian generalisation that

"principles, strongly fused with emotion, will play a very great part in the foreign policy of such a country as the United States." Members of both major parties, and the Socialist Norman Thomas, appear side by side; and the most penetrating statements seem to have come from the "unofficial" spokesmen, who did not need to choose their words as carefully.

The general tenor of these reprinted speeches and articles is much more critical than the title of the book may indicate. Of special interest to Israelis will be Ralph Bunche, Lillian Smith, and Norman Cousins on the racial question; Edith S. Sampson on "The Freedom Revolution" (Dr. Lowdermilk's work here is a living illustration of her practical suggestion); and William O. Douglas and Edwin D. Canham on "materialism." Lewis Galsanieri shows the best understanding of European problems and attitudes. John Foster Dulles speaks, one hopes, prophetically (the occasion was the treaty with Japan) on "Let Us Make Peace."

COLOURFUL STORIES

Desire. By Anemarie Selinko. Morrow, New York, 294 pp. \$4.50.

Hemlock And After. By Agnes Wilson. Viking Press, New York, 284 pp. \$3.00.

Spacelark. By O. Pinto. Harper, New York, 218 pp. \$3.75.

"Desire" has been heading the American bestseller list for months. It was written by a young Austro-Jewish journalist and suffers, among other things, from an atrocious translation, quite obviously made by several persons. It is the true story of Mademoiselle Clary of Marcelline, a silk-merchant's daughter.

Napoleon's first love and short-term fiancée, later his sister-in-law, the wife of Marshal Bernadotte, and at long last, crowned Queen of Sweden and mother of a dynasty still ruling.

A good deal of research has gone into the book, and it has two qualities which perhaps explain its success, apart from the enthralling subject: it is fresh and colourful, and it holds the attention of the reader. But — the "truth" are couched. For the sake of balance and not to be ungenerous, let us mention only two — the lack of constructive criticism of the French Revolution, and the psychological improbability of the events which happened at Mrs. Selinko's table.

Colonel Pinto does not emerge exactly as a lovable personality, but then that is not what he set out to be. It is cheering to hear that English counter espionage never resorted to physical pressure of any kind, in fact a brigadier who lost his temper with an arrogant German while interrogating him and forgot himself so far as to strike the man with his swagger stick, was court-martialed.

Of the countless exciting stories, the one about the Dutch resistance hero and later traitor, Lindemann alias "King Kong," is the best. It is here told in full for the first time. Altogether a book everyone should read there are things that should not be forgotten, much as we would prefer to forget them.

PAULA ARNOLD

POLITICAL ESSAYS

Reverend La'Mediah. On the Road to Meidiah. By Zeev Jabotinsky. Evi Jabotinsky, Jerusalem, 340 pp.

This is another volume of the collected writings of the Revisionist Movement, published in Hebrew by his son.

Much of Jabotinsky's influence on the youth a generation ago was due to his brilliant hard-hitting style. This style is never rendered as faithfully as should be in the translation, as shown by the article which the author had written himself in Hebrew after the death of Trumpeldor in 1920. Most of the other articles in this volume were originally written in Yiddish and translated by Y. Rubin.

Being above all a journalist, Jabotinsky was intent on clearly stating the case, even when his comrades in the Zionist Movement preferred to veil their intentions in order to achieve working conditions for practical Zionism. His political views need not be discussed here — but he was so clear and so lucid, these articles still make good reading, and some of the analysis are still valid; for instance, the expected myth of Arab unity, written 30 years ago. S.S.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Cardozo, J. The Oldest Synagogue in the New World. Jewish Relief Committee, Curaçao, United Nations, Economic Bulletin for Europe, Geneva, May 1955.

Balancing Books (through Pales, Tel Aviv), Short L. Saddle by Starlight — Markey, G. Kingdon of the Spur — Ruess, H. The Racer — Bonham, F. Blood on the Lane — Gilman, L. T. Red Gate — Spackman, W. M. Heyday — O'Rourke, F. Concanon — Fisher, C. War Bonnet.

HEBREW

Popper-Lynkeus, J. Pantheon. Shai Realist. Transl. I. Doron. Publ. by the translator, Jerusalem.

Reuben, I. Hashilon. B. Jerusalem.

Rephat, I. Edition, H. Yalut.

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Letters From The Death Cell

Lettres de la Maison de Mort. By Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Glantz, w. Paris, 1954. Pp. 250.

This is an exchange of letters between the Rosenbergs, the first dated July 23, 1950 (when Ethel was not yet in prison) the last, May 31, 1953, three weeks before the end.

The French edition has been published even prior to the American which shows how much attention the case had attracted in France. One of the main reasons for the wide-spread protests in Catholic circles (including a plea by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris) was the desire to show that the Catholic Church and Catholic politicians are not anti-Semitic. The "Affaire Rosenberg" offered an opportunity to divert attention from the "Affaire Finlay".

The correspondence will probably cause a much controversy as the legal and political aspects of the case. Some will undoubtedly be deeply moved by these documents, believing that they are as memorable as Sacco's last letter to his son. Others will regard them as a mere propaganda stunt, fabricated by the defence in collaboration with a slick public relations expert. They might as well be the mass references in these Yiddish phrases, the stress on their Jewishness in their private life. The Rosenbergs were neither active nor very interested in Jewish affairs. This, it might be argued, was a calculated attempt to evoke sympathy among American Jews. The truth about these letters may well lie between these two extremes: if Mrs. Rosenberg's authenticity, but it is clearly a very carefully made selection. S.S.

TALES OF ISRAEL

Children of Freedom. By Libbie L. Brimmer. Black, New York, 128 pp. \$2.50.

This little book is an attempt by an educator of long experience to convey something of the nature of this country to 12 and 13 year-olds in the United States. It is thus perhaps a little under to judge it purely by our own standards: if Mrs. Brimmer's Israel seems too often to be rejecting or sorrowing or girding their loins in grim determination, it may well be that that is a penalty we must pay if we want to be discussed at all.

Its tone apart, the book should be praised for its picture of the Kibbutz, Ghetto which is carefully and competently drawn. Jessie B. Robinson's drawings are unimaginative, but adequate. D.V.

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The Jerusalem Post

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